



# President Rejects Berlin's Conditions in Note Accepting Submarine Pledges

## CARRANZISTAS LED RAID ON TEXAN TOWN

Border Mexicans, Dis-  
guised by Masks,  
Guided Band.

## TROOPS START AFTER BANDITS

Cavalrymen Are Expected  
to Take Trail at  
Boquillas.

The following dispatch was writ-  
ten by The Tribune correspondent  
on the march with the two troops  
of the 8th Cavalry, under Major G.  
T. Langhorne. These troops are  
pursuing the bandits who raided  
Boquillas, Tex.

By ROBERT D'UNN.

With the Army on the March, near  
Glenn Springs, May 8 (By telegraph  
to Marathon).—Carranzista soldiers  
conducted the raids on Glenn Springs  
and Boquillas, in the Big Bend coun-  
try, southeast of here, on Friday  
night and Saturday. This was es-  
tablished beyond doubt by papers  
found on the body of one of the offi-  
cers of the raiders who was killed in  
the fight with Sergeant Smyth's de-  
tachment of eight cavalrymen at  
Glenn Springs.

The bandits were led in their at-  
tempt to take the cavalry patrol by  
surprise by Mexicans from the  
Texas side, whose features were con-  
cealed by masks. Some of these, de-  
spite their disguises, were recognized  
by soldiers and by cattlemen who  
later came to the aid of the besieged  
troopers.

Three American soldiers—Privates  
Coles, Cohen and Rogers—were killed  
in the fight at Glenn Springs, and three  
were wounded. Garnet Compton, a lad  
of four, also was slain by the bandits.  
His body was terribly mutilated.

Fifteen Mexicans Killed.

At least fifteen Mexicans were killed  
and thirty-five others wounded. Most  
of the bodies of their dead were found  
about the scene of the fight Friday  
night, but the bandits are believed to  
have taken the bodies of others with  
them on their flight into Coahuila.

The attack on the patrol shack be-  
gan suddenly shortly before Friday  
midnight. The glare of the burning  
Wood-Elia works first aroused  
three of the soldiers. They started  
to make a sortie, but were driven in  
by the shouting, yelling Mexicans. The  
troopers then began an action, shoot-  
ing from the doors and windows of  
the adobe, which lasted for an hour and  
a half.

The Mexicans advanced with lighted  
fuses, throwing them upon the can-  
dalaria-thatched roof of the shack—  
setting it afire. The cavalrymen, who  
had jumped up from their underclothes  
at first, called to six of their comrades,  
Privates Jeffrey, Birch, Dempsey,  
Coles, Tyne and Crookem, who were  
in a tent near by.

The six made a rush for the adobe,  
and all succeeded in getting inside ex-  
cept Tyne. He was supposed to be  
missing, but had passed the night  
with a ranchman. Finally, as the adobe  
got too hot for the men and all their  
bodies were being blistered, they were  
forced to make the sortie.

Soldiers Break for Open.

"We've got to fight her out in the  
hills, boys," Sergeant Smyth cried.  
"First hold your fire, so as not to draw  
them on soon. Then, But Compton,  
the nine came out singly through  
the door, except Cohen, who was shot  
while crawling through a window. Rogers  
was killed forty feet from the door  
and Cole six hundred yards from the  
camp by the masked civilian Mexican  
outposts, who had guided the Carranz-  
istas.

Crookem and Dempsey routed some  
of these outposts from a hay tent on  
the other side, pursuing them at in-  
tervals, until finally, in a desert am-  
phitheatre, he built a hollow cairn of  
rocks where, with his feet horribly  
burned and cut by stones, he stayed  
until the next morning, defending his  
life for hours.

The Gamboa family, who pretended  
to help Mrs. Hart, the next day at  
St. Vincente were accomplices of the  
Carranza soldiers, following them  
across the river on their way to return  
to attack Deemers on Sunday.  
Cries of "Viva Carranza!" and "Viva  
Carranza!" were heard.

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## TEXAS RAID HALTS BORDER CONFERENCE

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., May 8.—Generals  
Scott and Obregon failed to-day, in  
a conference lasting more than an  
hour, to reach an agreement. It  
was said that changes demanded by  
Carranza were not acceptable to  
the United States. It is understood  
that Carranza wanted to limit the  
activities of the American column to  
100 miles south of the border.

During the conference, it was  
said, General Scott made a sharp  
demand that Carranza troops un-  
dertake at once the pursuit and  
capture of the bandits who raided  
the Big Bend district last week.  
This has caused increased friction.  
General Obregon said later: "The  
conferences have just begun."

## GERARD SENDS GERMAN TERMS

If Peace Fails Kaiser Will  
Carry On Sharper U-  
Boat Warfare.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, May 9.—"The Daily News"  
Rotterdam correspondent says: "I  
learn that a private communication  
which has been forwarded by Amba-  
ssador Gerard to President Wilson  
not only deals plainly with the present  
economic condition of Germany, but  
includes in its scope a series of definite  
suggestions as to the terms on which  
Germany would consider peace."

"Germany is now willing to give up  
any claim on Belgium and Northern  
France but wants to retain Alsace and  
Lorraine."

"My information makes it likely that  
certain compensation in territory is  
sought south or east. This territory  
is Courland, with an autonomous Po-  
land."

"While the economic position is the  
ostensible cause for this sudden throw-  
ing out of peace feelers, it undoubt-  
edly is a fact that the failure of the  
Verdun offensive has been an impor-  
tant factor in the whole situation."

"If this manoeuvre fails, the subma-  
rine war will be carried on with  
even greater sharpness. This is the  
view held in Germany, and even ex-  
pressed in Vienna papers, which, under  
less strict control, declare that if  
America is in mediation with England  
fails, the submarine war will be re-  
sumed, regardless of any considera-  
tion."

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rotterdam  
correspondent declares that Ger-  
many is now willing to give up abso-  
lutely any claim on France and Bel-  
gium, including even demands for mil-  
itary and economic guarantees, of which  
Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg  
has spoken in the past.

"In the east," the correspondent  
adds, "Germany's ambitions remain the  
same, with the possible exception of  
autonomy for Poland. Germany will  
insist on retaining Courland."

## BABY DIES IN QUEST OF ROARING THUNDERS

Climbs High Till Mighty Crash  
Hurls Body to the Street.

George Lohschutz, four years old, of  
1271 Hoe Avenue, The Bronx, was play-  
ing in the street with his little friend,  
Elyof Inderest, of the same address,  
yesterday at twilight, when a thunder-  
storm came out of the west.

His interest aroused by the lightning  
flashes and the rumblings of the thun-  
der, little George decided to investigate.  
He started up the fire escape. On the  
fourth story he turned to look back of  
him to see where the last roll of thun-  
der had disappeared. Beside him was  
Elyof.

A fearful thunder crash came. George,  
frightened, lost his balance. He  
grabbed his playmate. Together they  
plunged over the fire escape. At the  
third story they struck a railing. Elyof  
fell on the inside and escaped with a  
few scratches. George's life was dashed  
out on the sidewalk.

## AUTO STRIKES MAN; LEAVES HIM DYING

Police Hear Machine's Number  
Began with "49."

A middle-aged, well-dressed man was  
found in Eastern Parkway, near Wash-  
ington Avenue, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock  
last night dying of injuries inflicted by  
an automobile that had struck him and  
escaped.

The man was taken to St. John's Hos-  
pital, where Dr. Combs said there was  
no chance to save his life. The police  
were told that the auto-  
mobile license number began with the  
numerals "49." Detectives will investi-  
gate every machine in the "49" series.

## VENIZELOS ELECTED TO GREEK CHAMBER

People Enthusiastic Over Ex-  
Premier's Victory at Polls.

Athens, May 8.—Ex-Premier Venizelos,  
who was a candidate for the Chamber  
of Deputies for Mytilene, headed the  
poll by a large majority in the elec-  
tions held yesterday.  
Much enthusiasm was displayed by  
the people over the success of the

## FAY CONVICTED WITH 2 OTHERS IN BOMB PLOTS

Faces 12 Years for  
Conspiracies to Sink  
Allies' Ships.

## CHIEF PLOTTER MAY AID U. S.

Promised Interesting Story  
if Guilty.—Scholz and  
Daeché Share Penalty.

Lieutenant Robert Fay, of the Ger-  
man army, and a German Secret Ser-  
vice agent, and his two fellow-conspir-  
ators, Walter Scholz and Paul Daeché,  
were found guilty last night of con-  
spiring to destroy ships carrying mu-  
nitions to the Allies with bombs in-  
vented by Fay.

New and startling developments in  
the German plot cases may follow the  
convictions, especially as regards Fay.  
During the trial he twice sent for Chief  
Flynn of the Secret Service, and told  
him among other things that if he  
were convicted he would have an in-  
teresting story to tell. He seemed to  
be holding something in reserve and  
objected to the manner in which his  
defence was handled, once insisting on  
questioning witnesses himself.

The United States Circuit Court was  
empty save for lawyers, government  
employees and newspaper men when the  
jury came in a little after 10 o'clock.  
All three defendants gazed directly  
ahead of them, ignoring the jury, as  
Judge Howe took the bench.

"We find all three defendants guilty  
as charged in both indictments," said  
Howard M. Patterson, the foreman.  
"The jury makes a strong recommenda-  
tion for mercy on behalf of the de-  
fendant Daeché."

12 Years Maximum Penalty.

The first indictment carries with it  
a maximum penalty of two years, and  
the second, a total of twelve years.  
A \$10,000 fine may also be imposed.

After a conference with counsel,  
Judge Howe postponed sentence until  
10:30 o'clock this morning. Fay and  
Scholz, who have been locked up since  
their arrest last October, were reman-  
ded to the Tombs, and Daeché, who has  
been out on \$25,000 bail, was ordered  
to report on his bond at that time.

The jury had been out within a min-  
ute of five hours. At 9:30 they agreed  
on a verdict, and sent word to Judge  
Howe, who was at dinner.

Fay was convicted on the first bal-  
lot. Scholz's case took two ballots, the  
first being 10 to 2 against him. For  
Daeché the jurors had sympathy, con-  
sidering his youth and less expe-  
rienced man than the others. The first  
ballot was 6 to 6, and it required sev-  
eral ballots to dispose of him. Debate  
over Daeché's guilt is responsible for  
the delay in reaching the verdict.

Max Breitling, nephew of the million-  
aire banker, E. N. Breitling, who was  
indicted jointly with Fay and the others  
during last night, and two other  
alleged conspirators, Dr. Kienle and  
Bronkhorst, will be put on trial next  
week.

"Confessions a Frame-Up."

The case, which took two weeks and  
a day to try, was given to the jury  
at 4:31 o'clock, after Judge Howe an-  
nounced a charge, lasting an hour. John  
C. Knox, Assistant United States Dis-  
trict Attorney in charge of the case,  
took an hour to sum up the govern-  
ment's contention. Unger said he also  
branded as products of police third  
degree methods the confessions made  
by the prisoners after their arrest.

Plea for Young Daeché.

James J. McDonald, counsel for  
Fay's brother-in-law, Scholz, followed.  
He declared the indictments to be the  
creatures of the nervous tension in-  
cidental to the war, and that if any  
crime had been committed, it was one  
of having explosives in one's posses-  
sion, a charge that could be lodged  
only against Fay.

Last to sum up for the defence was  
Addison S. Pratt, counsel for Daeché.  
Mr. Pratt made out an excellent case  
for his client, in the opinion of those  
in the court room. The evidence, he  
said, failed to connect Daeché with

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## CYMRIC HIT BY TORPEDO OFF IRELAND

Liner Reported Afloat  
but in Danger—Had  
No Passengers.

## CREW INCLUDED SOME AMERICANS

White Star Steamship  
Sailed from Here Load-  
ed with Supplies.

Queenstown, May 9.—The White  
Star liner Cymric, loaded to its ca-  
pacity with a cargo from America, was  
torpedoed at 4 o'clock Monday after-  
noon off the Irish coast. According to  
latest reports it is still afloat and  
making for an Irish port.

Reports about the fate of the boat  
that has long been in the munitions  
trade were many to-day, but few of  
them can be verified. It is not known  
whether it was warned, whether any  
lives were lost or how this latest at-  
tack will fit into Germany's supposedly  
changed submarine policy.

It is known, however, that several  
Americans were members of the crew.  
They had been in the service of the  
line for several trips. Their fate is  
looked upon as of particular interest  
in view of President Wilson's recent  
statement that the government of the  
United States felt an even greater  
duty toward those who were on board  
ships in pursuit of a livelihood than  
toward passengers travelling for pleas-  
ure.

The information that the Cymric was  
torpedoed and is still proceeding to  
Ireland under its own steam was the  
first definite statement to reach here  
concerning its fate. It is generally  
believed that the fact of the attack  
was communicated to another vessel by  
the crippled Cymric by wireless and  
relayed here. No details have been  
given out officially, however. One re-  
port was that the liner had been at-  
tacked in the Atlantic. It is thought  
that the torpedoing occurred some-  
where off the east coast of Ireland.

The Cymric left New York on April  
29. Since the boat usually makes the  
trip in ten days, she was within a day  
or two of her destination when the  
attack occurred. The boat was heavily  
laden with a cargo consisting largely  
of munitions of war. No passengers  
have been carried since the liner was  
put in the munitions trade, however,  
which may account for the fact—if it  
proves to be true—that the attack was  
not accompanied by loss of life. The  
crew, according to information at hand  
here, numbered about 100 men.

## Cymric Had Arms Aboard; Americans Among Crew

The Cymric sailed from New York on  
April 29, loaded to her capacity with  
the general cargo and contraband. She  
was due in Liverpool yesterday or to-  
day. No message confirming the report  
that the ship was sunk was received at  
the offices of the White Star Line yester-  
day.

J. MacPherson, English Vice-Con-  
sul in charge of shipping, said last  
night that the crew numbered 110 men  
and included several Americans. When  
the liner reached here on her last trip  
twelve of the seamen deserted, and  
eight more were signed, all of them  
foreigners. Besides the crew, there were  
five British seamen who had been in  
a hospital here and were being taken  
home.

Under the command of Captain  
Beadnell, a lieutenant commander in  
the Royal Navy Reserve, the liner has  
made many trips between New York  
and Liverpool since the beginning of  
the war. At first she carried passen-  
gers, as well as freight, but later was  
refitted to devote all of her space to  
freight, a large part of which on each  
trip has been contraband.

Of all the boats plying between this

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## Army of 250,000 Not Too Big, Says Wilson

President Declares Weak Nation  
Cannot Help To Make  
Peace Durable

Washington, May 8.—Hope that at  
the end of the present war the na-  
tions of the world would undertake  
a joint effort to keep the peace, backed  
by a common police force, was ex-  
pressed by President Wilson to-day in  
an interview with a committee of the  
American Union against militarism,  
the members of which called to pro-  
test against his preparedness pro-  
gramme and advise him that they  
had found a fear of militarism in the  
country west of the Alleghenies.

The President declared that there  
was "nothing extravagant" in a pro-  
posal for an army of 250,000 men for  
the United States.

The President told his callers that a  
helpless nation would be negligible in  
a conference to establish the founda-  
tions for peace. He said there was a  
difference between preparedness and  
militarism; that the country was in no  
danger of the latter, and, in response  
to a question, declared that com-  
pulsory military training was not contrary  
to American traditions.

Say Wilson Is Misled.

The committee insisted that, on ac-  
count of his office, the President must  
frequently address audiences from the  
upper classes, and that the re-  
sponses he received on the proposal to

increase the military forces were mis-  
leading him as to the true sentiment  
of the country.  
The committee was headed by Miss  
Lillian D. Wald, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise  
and Amos R. E. Pinchot, of New York  
City; A. A. Berle, of Cambridge, Mass.,  
and John A. McSparran, legislative  
chairman of the National Grange, who  
presented a memorial setting forth  
that while the union did not stand  
against sane or reasonable prepared-  
ness nor for peace at any price, it was  
convinced that the big army and navy  
programmes were a menace to democ-  
racy. The President was informed that  
these views had been expressed in  
great meetings in ten cities of the  
Middle West and had met with enthu-  
siastic indorsement.

When the spokesmen of the delega-  
tion had supplemented their memorial  
by brief speeches the President replied  
and for an hour listened to and an-  
swered their questions.  
America Not Militaristic.  
"I have never dreamed for a moment  
that America, as a whole, its rank and  
file, had got any military enthusi-  
asm or militaristic spirit," said the Presi-  
dent. "I think it would be a disservice  
not to recognize that there is a point of  
reasonable preparation, and that you  
can go to that point without changing  
the spirit of the country or violating  
its traditions. For the traditions of the  
country have not been those of a mili-  
tary helplessness, though they have  
been those of anti-militarism."

"The currents of opinion in this coun-  
try, the bodies of opinion in this coun-  
try, have not to be assessed. For exam-  
ple, Mayor Mitchell of New York City  
and a group of gentlemen associated with  
him made a tour not unlike that which  
you made, and had meetings, and they  
came back and reported in the most en-  
thusiastic terms a unanimous opinion  
not for universal military service, but  
very distinctly for universal military  
training, which, of course, is a very  
different thing."

"Now, I quite see the danger that  
Mr. Pinchot perceives in the laws that  
he referred to, because they seem to  
associate military training with public  
education."

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## NEW U-BOAT ORDERS ARE ALREADY ISSUED

Berlin Tells Commanders to  
Observe U. S. Demands.

London, May 9.—The German gov-  
ernment already has issued new orders  
to the commanders of German subma-  
rines in accordance with the conces-  
sions set forth in the reply to the  
American note, according to "The Daily  
Telegraph's" Rotterdam correspondent.

## CLEW FROM TOMB ACCUSES WOMAN

Proprietor of Home for  
Aged Arrested After Night  
Raid and Secret Autopsy.

Hartford, Conn., May 8.—Mrs. Mary  
E. Archer Gilligan, proprietor of the  
Archer House for Elderly People, in  
Windsor, six miles from here, was ar-  
rested by the state police at 6 o'clock  
to-night, charged with murder.

She is accused of causing the death  
by poisoning of Franklin R. Andrews,  
an inmate, who died on May 30, 1914,  
from gastric ulcers, according to the  
certificate of death made by Dr. H. F.  
King, of Windsor, attending physician  
and also medical examiner of the town  
of Windsor.

The body of Andrews was disinterred  
from the Cheshire cemetery one week  
ago, in secrecy and at night, by direc-  
tion of Coroner Mix of New Haven  
County, and an autopsy was performed  
by Dr. Arthur J. Wolf, of this city,  
by direction of State's Attorney Alcorn  
and under the guidance of State Po-  
liceman Robert F. Hurley. The body  
of another former inmate has also  
been examined, and instead of death  
being the result of natural causes, Dr.  
Wolf states that it was caused by  
poison.

The state police have been working  
on this case for more than a year, and  
it is their opinion that out of forty-  
eight deaths at the home in five years  
probably twenty have been the result  
of violence. Mrs. Gilligan waived ex-  
amination and was taken to the Hart-  
ford County Jail.

Mrs. Gilligan, who was held without  
bond for the June term of the Superior  
Court, made a complete denial of the  
charges.

According to state police, Mrs.  
Archer-Gilligan, who is forty-one years  
old, first conducted a home for aged  
people at Newington, Conn., in 1901.  
She moved to Windsor in 1907, and  
has since conducted the home there in  
Prospect Street. There are fifteen  
patients there now.

She first married James H. Archer,  
who died in 1910. In November, 1913,  
she married Michael W. Gilligan, who,  
the police say, died suddenly on  
February 20, 1914. On the night be-  
fore his death, the police say, Gilligan  
made a will, turning all his property  
over to his wife. The will was not  
admitted to probate on a technicality.

## BRITISH ISSUE ON BLOCKADE NOT INVOLVED

Germany Cannot Di-  
vide Responsibility,  
Says Wilson.

## U. S. NOW RELIES ON NEW PROMISE

400-Word Reply Makes  
Stand Clear—Future  
with Berlin.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 8.—President  
Wilson, in a formal note cabled to  
Ambassador Gerard to-day, accepted  
Germany's assurances that subma-  
rines would henceforth conform to  
international law, but notified the  
German government that he could  
not permit the pledge to be contin-  
gent on the result of negotiations  
with Great Britain.

"Responsibility in such matters is  
single, not joint; absolute, not rela-  
tive," the President's note declared.  
The question of a break in rela-  
tions now depends entirely on the  
conduct of Germany's submarines. It  
is declared there will be no more  
notes, but that actions alone will de-  
cide the issue. The sinking of an-  
other vessel without warning or be-  
fore opportunity has been given the  
non-combatants to save their lives  
will result automatically in a rup-  
ture.

No Conditions Accepted.

The note is the briefest of the  
whole controversy. In not more than  
400 words the President states his  
understanding of the German  
pledge. He says he will rely on its  
"scrupulous execution" and declares  
that he "cannot for a moment en-  
tertain much less discuss, the sugges-  
tion that respect by German naval  
authorities for the rights of citizens  
of the United States on the high seas  
should in any way or in the slightest  
degree be made contingent upon the  
conduct of any other government."

The President's note is generally  
applauded here as a clean definition  
of the issue, leaving no room for fu-  
ture misunderstanding as to the atti-  
tude of this government. The origi-  
nal plan, to make no answer to the  
German note received Friday, might  
have been interpreted, it is felt, as  
acquiescence in the German proposal.

Furthermore, the President has dis-  
pelled definitely any suspicion that  
might have followed a new note to  
Great Britain. The answer to the re-  
cent British note will be forwarded in  
a few weeks, and Administration offi-  
cials feared it might be interpreted as  
an attempt to comply with the German  
demands. To-day's note to Germany  
has left the President to prosecute his  
case against the Allies without arous-  
ing the suspicion of playing to the Ber-  
lin gallery.

Note Sharp in Tone.

The note is sharp in general tone,  
though it emphasizes the President's  
desire to preserve friendly relations  
with Germany. The American govern-  
ment's patience during a year of sub-  
marine outrages, "now happily aban-  
doned," is alluded to as an evidence of  
this desire.

It is considered significant that the  
President ignores the charges of un-  
neutrality made in the Kaiser's note.  
Nothing but the immediate subject of  
the controversy is mentioned. The  
President strained a point in answer-  
ing the German note at all. When the  
ultimatum was sent three weeks ago  
the President resolved to debate no  
further with Germany. To-day's note  
is declared to be not a reply but a  
warning.

Secretary Lansing issued a statement  
to-night saying that the greater part  
of Germany's answer to the demand of  
the United States was devoted to mat-  
ters which the American government  
could not discuss with the Berlin gov-  
ernment, but he considered Germany  
had "yielded to our representation" and  
that "we can have no reason to  
quarrel with her," so long as the al-  
tered policy is lived up to.

Mr. Lansing's Statement.

Mr. Lansing's statement, made pub-  
lic after the note was on its way to  
Berlin, follows:  
"The greater part of the German an-